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BIRTH

On the morning of the 19th March, at the Government Civil Hospital, the wife of N. G. NOBIS, of a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VREUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 20th, 1906.

There can be no better illustration of the truth of the *tempora mutantur* adage than a review of the history of Hongkong's water supply. In these days, we regard adequate arrangements for a plentiful supply of good fresh water as the first and paramount duty of our legislators; especially during the last week, when the value of another well-known adage has made itself apparent—the one that gratuitously reminds us how we miss the water when the well runs dry. As we know, work is proceeding now to increase our local storage capacity, and it is to be hoped that nothing will be allowed to stand in the way of its being steadily continued. In the past, very curious views appear to have been entertained of the importance of the matter. The first serious talk of establishing waterworks seems to have been in the year 1858, and for his ardent advocacy, in face of influential opposition, of what we now unanimously recognise as the only sensible programme, the Colonial Secretary of that day, Mr. W. T. Mercer, deserves a monument. It seems difficult to believe, but the absurdity is recorded in our Colonial history, that the Governor, Sir John Bowring, "opined that it was not the business of the Government to furnish individuals with water any more than other necessities of life, and that therefore the annual income of the Colony was not fairly applicable to such speculations!" He thought it ought to be left to the enterprise of a joint-stock company, and even then talked in a way to frighten off such enterprise by mentioning

the probable difficulty of collecting water charges from the Chinese. To do him justice, Sir John Bowring had one excuse, that we may regard as natural, though not valid. He was very much in love with his Praya scheme, and having already experienced on more than one occasion the passive resistance that departmentalism can offer to the energy of the most energetic governor, he seems to have jumped to the conclusion that some of the opponents of his scheme were trumping up these new schemes in the hope of diverting funds and so swamping his own. It was left, eventually, for his successor, Sir Hercules Robinson, to take up the matter, and this was done, we read, "with the vigour which characterised all his doings," ably supported by the Colonial Secretary already mentioned. By the year 1863, the works were sufficiently advanced to justify a charge for water, and then our waterless "drinking fountain" was erected in front of the City Hall site. The population at that time was only 124,850, including 3,149 non-Chinese. The first water charge was at the rate of two per cent. on the gross annual value of house property, as assessed. But it was even then realised that the relief was only temporary. The population was expected to grow rapidly, although, as a fact, it decreased considerably at that period. Five years later, when the foreign population had doubled, Sir R. G. MacDONNELL spent nearly \$20,000 to improve the water supply, and towards the end of the year was asking for a further \$20,000. Unlike Sir John Bowring, this Governor spoke of it as "a most necessary public work," and deplored the incompetence of the Colonial employees which had so botched an important scheme. He was the first to import a competent engineer to superintend the waterworks. The Pokfulam scheme, begun in 1871, was completed in Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY'S administration, when the Tytan scheme, now advancing a further stage, was first projected. The whole history of the water schemes is a history of half schemes and tinkering, owing to hesitations and diffidences connected with funds. In Sir J. P. HENNESSY'S time, the question of the water supply was still a financial one; and we read that as regards this and other public works, his term of office was "chiefly remarkable for the number of important works discussed, declared urgent, and rejected or postponed." Nothing can be more urgent than an adequate water supply, and there should have been no hesitation in mortgaging the Colony to secure it. Dr. BIRN says, "The Tytan waterworks, the plans for which had been elaborated and approved under the previous administration, Sir John fought shy of for years, and when at last the Colonial Office sent out peremptory orders that the work should be commenced at once, Sir John, for purely financial reasons, took it upon himself to disregard the commands he received from Downing Street, and the work was not commenced until 1882, on the eve of his departure." Unfortunately for the comfort and well-being of the residents, it is even yet unfinished. Some additional notes on the present state of affairs appear elsewhere in this issue.

Information has reached Hongkong that the *ss. Aqueduct* has been lost in the Torres Straits.

During the week ending on Saturday there were nine cases of smallpox, all Chinese. Seven ended fatally.

Mr. Schwerin, of the Pacific Mail, is reported to have said: "I wouldn't give a cent for the life of any Caucasian missionary this summer who doesn't get out of the interior."

The 64th plague case was notified yesterday. There had been six fatalities during the previous forty-eight hours. The number for the week ending on Saturday was seven. Only two cases of the 64 have recovered.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending March 18th shows that of non-Chinese there were 271 to the Library and 118 to the Museum; and of Chinese 133 to the former and 389 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, used by 304 persons, and the Museum by 407.

The Puisne Judge (Mr. A. G. Wise) yesterday commented on the laxity which had become apparent when Chinese documents were submitted without being accompanied by translations. He said that the Court was an English one, not Chinese, and he would not in future take anything that was not properly translated.

The Hongkong Hockey Club plays the H.M.S. *Andromeda's* Gun-Room team to-day at 4.15 p.m., playing in colours. Their representatives are:—Sub-Lt. Florio, R.N.; T. C. Gray (capt.) and J. B. Macgillivray; C. P. Chater, H. R. Ogle, R.E.; and P. K. Knyvet; H. G. C. Bailey, H. F. Chard, P. P. Woodhouse, E. Gaske and F. J. O. Barnett.

The New Zealand Rugby football team is continuing its triumphant career in British Columbia.

It has been arranged that Hawaii shall send a representative to America to study tobacco-growing.

It is estimated that the savings in wages by the employment of Chinese in South African mines is £9 per month as compared to white labour, or more than \$64,000,000 per year.

Carnegie, the world-famous tenor, was nearly killed by an accident in a New York theatre on Feb. 14th. He escaped, however, without injury. The accident was a fall of heavy scenery.

Those who are subscribing for Mr. J. C. Kershaw's "Butterflies of Hongkong and South-East China" will be particularly pleased with part III, which we received from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., yesterday. The beautiful coloured representations of local butterflies are more numerous, and seem to deal with prettier specimens, while the notes are much more copious. The completed work will undoubtedly occupy a niche of its own.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. Aitken and Officers of the 119th Infantry the Band of the Regiment will play the following programme at the U.S.I. Club, Kowloon, to-day, commencing at 4.30 p.m.:—

March "The High School Cadets," Sousa
Waltz "The Shop Girl," Huclosa
Concert Solo "Ellen Alameda," Thomas
Sole "The Emerald Isle," Sullivan
Serenade "You Sleep," Sullivan
Retreat "La Reine Militaire," Lefebvre Wely

When the *ss. Phidias* arrived at Vancouver, reporters learned that strong anti-foreign feeling was being shown in China. Japanese correspondents at Peking in noting this state that anti-Japanese feeling is also growing in China and considerable feeling is displayed by prominent officials because of the continued influx of Japanese into Manchuria and Mongolia within the last few months. Cantonese *literati* recently spread a manifesto that the real menace of China's integrity came from Japan.

A Honolulu despatch says it is now practically determined that Governor Carter will not again resume the activities of his office. He has recovered from his recent illness. Secretary of the Territory Atkinson was expected by the *ss. Alameda*. Governor Carter, as soon as he is able to start, will take a trip, probably a tour of the world, and Secretary Atkinson will become Acting Governor. Next September, when Atkinson is old enough to be eligible for appointment, Carter will resign and ask President Roosevelt to appoint Atkinson.

In an address before 500 delegates attending a convention of negroes to discuss racial problems, Bishop H. M. Tarsar declared the American flag to be a dirty and contemptible rag. He further said that it was an improvement on the United States, as far as the negro was concerned. In conclusion, he said: "If a little ignorant and stupid white man who was never heard of and never would be heard of until 10,000 years after the resurrection trumpet wishes a little notoriety, he begins to believe and slander the negro, and hurds into popularity. And I challenge anyone and all of them to meet in public discussion, and will show them that the negro is a far better man than they are." That sort of thing is unlikely to improve matters.

An American journal says:—From South China, and, in fact, clear down to the Straits Settlements, comes the report that there is no improvement in the boycott situation; that trade is badly affected in most lines and there is little or no business outside the small union trade. American sewing machine companies report that the Chinese are afraid to go into its places. Although some are likely to buy, they are not willing to have a machine in their possession. The report concludes: "If the boycott is called off to-morrow, it will take many years to remove the ill-effect from the injury done. At Peking American firms could not move any goods in their godowns, and Chinese refused to take the goods which they had already ordered."

California papers do not always mean quinqueduped when they talk of asses. The *Chronicle* remarks, A story comes from New York to the effect that a young American donkey was so lavish in the bestowal of tips to the steamship stewards on his return from Europe as to excite the special wonder of all on board. There is no reason to discredit the yarn, so far as the extravagance of the young man is concerned, for this country breeds plenty of fools, but it is accompanied by the suspicious statement that "his beneficiaries grew literally ashamed to take the money." If they did, it is the first instance on record of steamer stewards feeling qualms on the subject of excessive tips.

British judges in the East should be glad they do not live in British Columbia. We clip the following from an exchange coming from Nelson, B.C., Canada:—We have wondered at the affection between British Columbia judges and Scotch whisky. It is truly pathetic to watch some of them kiss the glass as though it were the red lips of a summer girl. Whisky is largely the mainstay of some courts, and perhaps the judicial gentlemen merely show their appreciation of such a valuable ally. In our opinion judges and persons should be in the same class. Neither should use stimulants, and thereby set an example to the people who look up to them. Judges who become booze fiends should be relegated to the back seats. No man with a whisky-soaked upper story is fit to even deal out justice over a dog fight, let alone cases that involve liberty, or large sums of money."

It is rumoured, says the *Malay Mail*, that Lord Carnarvon has applied for 1,500 acres of rubber land in the Kuala Selangor district. It is said that fully 20,000 acres have already been applied for in this part of the State.

General Bragg, American Consul at Hongkong, has left with Mrs. Bragg for America. It is understood that the veteran officer will not resume consular duties here, where he has laboured, or more than three and four years. He is an octogenarian.

The Board of Trade inquiry instituted in connection with the wreck of the passenger steamer *Hilda*, which occurred on the French coast in November last, has resulted in the exoneration of the captain and officers of the ship.

The following notification is published in yesterday's issue of the *Gazette*:—Harbourmaster's Department.—The following telegram has been received from the Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs at Amoy: "Drifting mine blew up fishing boat two miles East of Turnabout Island on the 9th instant."

After visiting Natal, the Johannesburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that he is inclined to take a serious view of the native troubles. The correspondent says the official bulletins give an erroneous impression because from political motives there is much eagerness to avoid bringing matters to a head. The natives, the correspondent adds, have been getting out of hand for a long time and vigorous action would save life, both of white and of blacks.

Thirty-eight thousand men of the regular American Army are to be mobilized at Manila for service in China in case of an uprising against foreigners in the ancient empire. The War Department has determined to send four regiments of cavalry and seven batteries of artillery to the Far Eastern islands in addition to the troops already ordered. Rear-Admiral Train has arranged with missionaries living in the territory traversed by the Yangtze to hurry to certain points in case of apprehension of trouble, and upon arrival they will be picked up by the men-of-war.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* does not favour war with China. It says, There is a good deal of loose talk indulged in by army officers respecting the attitude of the United States toward China, but its sincerity may well be called into question. It is absurd for anyone to urge that it is our duty to preserve order in China, or to interfere in any manner with the political concerns of the Chinese. Those who do so are not thinking of American interests; they have nothing else in mind than the possibility of personal advancement at the expense of the people of the United States. In another spirit, one writes, Americans who are disposed to submit to all sorts of treatment from the Chinese ought to take note of what is going on in the Orient and learn the lesson that nothing is gained by cringing to the Chinese.

An anti-military organ, *Voix du Peuple*, printed an article inciting the conscripts who draw lots to determine which branch of the service they shall join, to refuse to obey their officers. The article is illustrated with a horrible cartoon, depicting conscripts being strapped on their shoulders by examining doctors "Fit to be killed." Prefect of Police Lepine ordered the seizure of the paper, but the police have been unable to find a single copy, owing to the precautions taken. All unsold copies were hidden and sales of the paper about to be dispatched to the country were held back. The increased activity of the anti-militarists, despite the Government's precautions, is attracting much attention and a certain amount of apprehension, owing to the excellent manner in which the movement is organized.

The political tide has returned about fifty soldiers to the House of Commons, says the London correspondent of an Indian paper, and, together with the strong element which supports the Auxiliary Forces, a possibility is presented to these members of forming a Service Party, which shall aim at non-party administration for the Army. The possibility of such a combination is already being discussed. But the soldiers sit on both sides of the House, and the difficulty of amalgamating the various political interests is in no way diminished. There is, however, much new blood at Westminster, and if Mr. Haldane will show a lead in placing defence matters above political juggling, he would receive support from both sides of the House.

From the agents, Messrs. Shawan Tomes & Co., we have received another copy of the *Equitable News*, a bright little compilation devoted to the interests of the New York Insurance Company of that ilk. In a list of death claims paid in October, 1905, outside America, we notice a Far Eastern case, in which the relatives of Charles Dubois, of Yokohama, having paid £2,111 in premiums, received Yen 5,000. A great many letters, authenticated, from satisfied policy-holders, are published; and the point is insisted on that the *Equitable* is still the strongest in the world. During the last forty-five years the *Equitable* has paid to policy-holders over \$81,000,000 in dividends in addition to death claims and surrender values. The Society's total receipts from policy-holders, from the date of organization to January 1, 1905, amount to \$892,997,559, while the total amount paid to and held for policy-holders aggregates \$891,639,524.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

BIG STRIKE IN FRANCE.

LONDON, March 19th.

Forty thousand miners are on strike in the North of France.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, March 19th.

The Moroccan Conference is at a deadlock. Both France and Germany adhere to their respective claims.

WINTER STORMS.

LONDON, March 19th.

Heavy floods have occurred in Scotland.

DEPARTURE OF VISCOUNT HAYASHI.

LONDON, March 19th.

Viscount Hayashi leaves England to-day for Japan.

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

LONDON, March 17th.

The Budapest Government has dissolved the executive committee of the coalition parties, on the ground that it was inciting sedition.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION IN AMERICA.

LONDON, March 17th.

Only forty were killed in the recent accident, including 15 burned.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, March 17th.

St. Petersburg denies that the Tsar is going to send a Grand Duke on a mission to Japan.

THE GOVERNMENT AND SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, March 17th.

Mr. Winston Churchill's speech in the House of Commons, especially the portion referring to an Imperial veto, has aroused indignation in South Africa.

PROPOSED NAVAL DEMONSTRATION AGAINST CHINA.

Edwin H. Conger, for many years United States Minister to China, is quoted in an interview on the present agitation in China as making an interesting statement. He said:—"The United States should have a few years ago a petition of the terrible riots of a few years ago. A show of warships should be made to impress upon the Government of China that the troubles must not be repeated and will not be tolerated. I am satisfied that serious trouble will come, but do not expect that it will be directed specially against the United States, but will be against the reigning Manchian dynasty."

"The Manchians are insignificant in numbers, and the present uprising is for the purpose of establishing a new dynasty and not to oust foreigners," continued Conger. "The most violent disturbances will be in the southern provinces and will endanger all foreign interests. Americans within the zone of rebellion are liable to be hurt before they can get out, and that is why the United States should let China know that it will not tolerate for an instant anything inimical to the interest of its citizens."

"If the Chinese can be impressed that we are on the alert and that we mean business, our interests will be secure. If China is permitted to think that it can ignore our interests something terrible will happen. The trouble now will be a great struggle within the empire—a battle of the popular majority against the dynastic minority. It has been brewing for many years and has now apparently reached a climax."

AMERICAN VIEW OF BRITISH POLITICS.

There is a growing suspicion that the recent poverty demonstrations in London were worked up for political purposes, as since the elections they have completely flattened out. That of last Sunday was a rank fizzle. It is doubtful whether side was responsible for the discreditably showing. Apparently Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman believed that a big point would be made for his side by representing that the condition of the British masses was desperate, for he deliberately stated at the beginning of the discussion, prompted by Chamberlain's preferential proposals, that at least 33 per cent. of the people of Great Britain were living on the bare side of the starvation line. On the other hand, Chamberlain was using the poverty of the working classes to strengthen his contention that something must be done for the British worker to save him from going to the low-works. In the meantime, the British worker has been doing something for himself, and the first thing his good friends in both parties know he will be running things to suit himself without reference to the programmes of Liberals or Tories.—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

KOWLOON SCHOOL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes took place at Kowloon School yesterday, the event being attended by a number of interested parents and friends. Mr. E. A. Irving, inspector of schools, presided, and was accompanied by Mrs. Irving, Mrs. Bray, and Mr. B. James, headmaster.

As a preliminary the children sang a part song, after which Mr. Irving presented the prizes as follows:—

Form IV.—Form Prizes—1, Gladys Hume; 2, Nan Rodger. Scripture prize—Gladys Hume. English prize—Nan Rodger. Mathematical prize—Ethel Parker. French prize—Nan Rodger. Needlework prize—Eva Rodger. Special prizes—Nora Stone and Lizzie Vanstone.

Form III.—Form prize—Lily Neave. Scripture—1, Lily Neave; 2, M. Rodger. English—C. Love. Mathematics—J. Rodger. Needlework—J. Rodger.

Form II.—Form prize—Bessie Robinson. English—Bessie Robinson. Mathematics—Bessie Robinson.

Form I.—Form prize—J. McGlashan. Scripture—D. Rodger. English—D. Rodger. Mathematics—J. McGlashan. History—J. McGlashan. Needlework—M. Wilson.

Lower School: Class I.—Conduct prize—Mollie Neave. Reading—Jessie Craik. Arithmetic—Recitation—Ella Robertson. Arithmetic—1, Alex. Kinross; 2, Rose Langley. General Intelligence and Scripture—Henry Stewart. Writing—Willie Stone. Spelling and Dictation—Nellie Vanstone. Class II.—Conduct prize and Needlework—Eid Craik. Spelling and Dictation—1, May Smith; 2, Alister McDonald. General Improvement—Willie Kerr. Arithmetic—1, Willie Watson; 2, Dolly Lennox.

Infants—Class I.—Conduct prize—Kathleen Robertson. Arithmetic and Writing—Colin McDonald. Kindergarten prize—Dodo Ritchie. Reading—1, Kenneth Robertson; 2, Dodo Ritchie. General Intelligence—Willie Major. Class II.—Reading, Spelling and Kindergarten—Elizabeth Skinner. Conduct—Charlie Stewart. Arithmetic, etc.—C. Stewart. Recitation—Maud McGlashan. Sewing—K. Williamson. Scripture—Harry Langley. Class III.—Sewing—Dolly Hume. Scripture—Nora Robertson.

The Chairman said he thought his first remark must be to congratulate those who had survived and were able to turn up after the horrible epidemic. Had it not been for that the number present would doubtless have been greater than before. Mr. James had informed him that the attendance had reached 80, which was very satisfactory. It had never been more than 70 before, and when it was remembered that the new European school opened had taken away a good many of the older boys there was reason for satisfaction. Not only did it show a real increase, but he thought that without boasting, they could say their work had also shown distinct improvement. He would not speak of the singing, because the organist of St. John's Cathedral had made a report on that subject in which he spoke in terms of the highest praise of the singing. He complimented the children who had obtained prizes, making special allusion to the great progress that must have been made by the boy who won the prize for improvement, and in conclusion expressed the hope that at this time next year they would see parents present in even greater numbers than were there that day. After the older pupils had given a part song, Mrs. Irving was presented with a beautiful bouquet by Miss Eva Rodger, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER TROOP.

The rifle meeting at Kowloon Range on Sunday, under the above auspices, proved very successful. The results are appended:—
THE KOWLOON CUP, presented by Mr. N. J. Stubb—200 yards, 7 rounds, lying, 1 sighter allowed.

1 Trooper J. L. C. Anderson 21
2 Corporal G. C. Moxon
3 Trooper G. K. Branton

THE YAMUAT CUP, presented by Mr. C. H. Ross—200 yards, 7 rounds, lying, 1 sighter allowed.

1 Trooper A. T. Walker 21
2 Trooper W. R. Robertson
3 Trooper A. S. Henshman

THE KAM-TIM CUP, presented by Mr. W. A. Cruickshank—200 yards, 7 rounds, kneeling, to be completed in 50 seconds from command "commence."

1 Trooper J. Murphy 16
2 Trooper Branton
3 Trooper W. G. Cruickshank

THE PING-SAN CUP, presented by Mr. G. C. Moxon—300 yards, 7 rounds, lying, 1 sighter allowed.

1 Trooper H. J. Gedge 20
2 Trooper H. W. Looker
3 Trooper Branton

THE TAI-LAM-CHING CUP, presented by Mr. Murray Stewart—300 yards, 7 rounds, lying, to be completed in 45 seconds from command "commence."

1 Trooper Henshman 18
2 Trooper D. Forbes
3 Trooper Walker

THE WO HANG CUP, presented by Mr. J. R. M. Smith—500 yards, 7 rounds, lying, 2 sighters allowed.

1 Sergt. N. J. Stubb 25
2 Lieut. Ross
3 Trooper Murphy

THE TAIPO CUP, presented by Mr. H. J. Gedge, 500 yards, 7 rounds, lying, to be completed in 50 seconds from command "commence."

1 Lieut. C. H. Ross 24
2 Trooper W. Inglis
3 Trooper Branton

GRAND AGGREGATE PRIZE, presented by Mr. W. J. Gresson, to the competitor making the highest aggregate at the meeting.

1 Trooper Murphy 147
2 Sergt. Stubb 140
3 Lieut. Ross 133

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, March 19th.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS FROST (CHIEF JUSTICE).

Li I Mui, who described himself as a bank clerk, was indicted on two charges of forgery. The first count alleged that he forged a passage ticket with the intention of obtaining a passage to Bangkok. The second count alleged that he altered the date of the said ticket. The Attorney General (Sir Henry Berkeley), instructed by Mr. C. E. Morrell (for Messrs. Denny and Bowley), prosecuted. Prisoner, who was unrepresented, pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. M. G. Burnie (foreman), W. E. Craig, John Buchanan, B. J. Spittles, A. O. Long, H. Haines, G. L. Hales.

The Attorney-General in opening said the passage tickets would be put in and the jury would have little hesitation in coming to the conclusion that they were very clever forgers, in this case the name of the steamer *Loosok* having been filled in. Evidence would be given to the effect that when prisoner was arrested, and his place searched a large number of those tickets were found, clearly indicating that he was engaged in extensive frauds on the steamboat company. It was not a difficult forgery by reason of the many blanks. The prisoner was detected in the following manner. A native went to a house where the tickets were stored to be sold in order to purchase passage tickets for friends of his who wished to proceed to Bangkok. There he was informed that there were none left, but prisoner who happened to be present and overheard the conversation, accused the applicant and told him he could procure tickets for him at the Yuen Fat Hong. The applicant agreed to take the tickets and told him to bring them to his shop that evening. Prisoner did so, and said he would call again for the money, the price being \$11 for each of the eighteen tickets. The native, who knew the ordinary price was \$13 each, sent his wife next day to the steamer to ascertain if the tickets were genuine. He did not return and when the witness went to the steamer he found that his wife had been detained and he himself arrested. Subsequently the police were informed and when they arrested prisoner they found a book containing 81 forged tickets, all chopped and ready for use. Besides the native in question, another man would speak to purchasing tickets from prisoner at \$12 each.

Evidence having been adduced at length, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and prisoner was sentenced to five years imprisonment. NO EVIDENCE.

The Attorney-General intimated that in the cases of Choy Chung Lin, committed on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, and Lo Fat Chan, Lo Chu San and Lo Tak Hing, charged with conspiracy in connection with the above case no indictments had been filed.

POLICE COURT.

Monday, March 19th.

BEFORE MR. P. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

LARCENY OF EGGS.

Two Filipinos were charged with the larceny of 46 eggs from the s.s. *Kiangtung*. The first defendant denied, while the second admitted the charge.

The police withdrew the charge against the first and he was dismissed. The second was committed to gaol for fourteen days with hard labour.

STEALING A CLOCK.

Wu Nam was charged with the larceny of a clock from his brother's room on the grounds of St. Stephen's College.

Inspector Collett informed his Worship that while the complainant was out having the defendant called at his room, took the clock and ran away. When complainant accused him of the theft he delivered up the pawn ticket, and was given in charge.

His Worship recorded a conviction, and committed the defendant to gaol for three weeks.

CANTON ROGUES CONVICTED.

Two natives who had just arrived from Canton, were proceeded against at the instance of Inspector Warrack for the larceny of \$355 from the Lau Shing, money changers, of Queen's Road Central.

The evidence showed that the money changers and a druggist shop occupied the same ground floor. The defendants called at the latter store and bought some goods. The purchase completed, one of the defendants snatched up a basket containing \$355 from the money changers' counter, and ran away. Before the second man could follow he was caught, and some folk at the shop who pursued the first, chased him into the arms of a hukong in Jubilee Street.

The defendants were found guilty, and each was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ARMED ROBBERY IN THE HARBOUR.

At the instance of Inspector Langley two boatsmen were charged with committing armed robbery in the harbour with three others not in custody.

To Inspector stated that the defendants boarded a junk lying at the junk anchorage, Wo. Point, and while armed with knives and fighting irons, used personal violence, and relieved the master of the sum of \$82.

The case was remanded.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

The urgent need for additional water storage is plainly apparent just now. The Water Return issued by the Water Authority showed that on the 1st inst. the total quantity of water in the reservoirs was 114,770,000 gallons, which was roughly 50,000,000 gallons less than on the corresponding date last year. The consumption for the month of February was given as 92,631,100 gallons. If the same rate of consumption was maintained during the first half of the present month, it means that the total supply had been further reduced by 46,000,000 gallons, before the Water Authority decided to put the city generally, including the higher levels, on an intermittent supply. Whenever this happens there is always a great outcry against the Water Authority, for despite the warnings always given by advertisement in the newspapers of the intention to put the city on a short supply on a given date, there are always plenty of "unwise virgins" who find themselves without water when it is too late to procure any more from the tap. But during the last few days there has been much complaint because in many parts of the city the water has ceased to flow an hour before the advertised time.

In the neighbourhood of Wellington Street, where according to the advertisement one hour's supply is allowed daily, not a drop of water has come through the pipes since the 15th inst., and people have been compelled to procure what water they can elsewhere, and pay dearly for it.

In Glenelg every morning troops of coolies are to be seen proceeding to the top of the hill in Conduit Road with buckets and kerosene tins to procure water. It is certain that the public analyst could not say of this as he does of the water from the reservoirs that it is "of excellent quality."

That the Water Authority has not enforced economy before there was need to do so will be apparent to anyone who has seen the reservoirs lately. Seeing these, one wonders where we get even our present allowance for an estimated population of 232,000 people on the island. Pokhram reservoir is very low, the reservoir above Wongwichang is absolutely dry; the byewash at Tytan is in pretty much the same condition, and the Tytan reservoir itself is quite 50 feet, we should think, below the overflow mark.

The following particulars of the rainfall will afford an explanation of the present shortage of water:—

	1904	1905
September	9,770 inches	3,185 inches
October	2,665 "	1,330 "
November	2,015 "	2,280 "
December	2,230 "	2,370 "
1905		1906
January	1,890 "	1,385 "
February	1,100 "	2,250 "
March	11,485 "	

THE FRENCH FLEET.

EXPECTED TO-DAY.

The French Fleet, which left Hongkong on the 14th inst., is expected to arrive here to-day. Practically the whole of the first division of the Far Eastern Squadron is returning the visit, which the British Squadron recently paid to Saigon, the vessels being the two armoured cruisers *Montcalm* and *Guédon*, and the six destroyers, *Jardinière*, *Piedot*, *Fréquence*, *Provence*, *Hopierre* and *Sabre*, the only absence being the armoured cruiser *Dupetit Thours*. Admiral Richier is accompanied by Rear Admiral Kiesel on his flagship the *Montcalm*. It is too soon to indicate the nature of the proceedings which will characterise the welcome, but cordiality will certainly not be lacking.

CHINA UNITED SERVICE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The first prize meeting of this Association opened yesterday at St. Stephen's Range with the rifle championship series. The highest scores were:—

200 YARDS.	
Major W. Chitt, 119th Infantry	31
Captain Kilton, R.W.K.	31
Captain J. D'Oyly, 119th Infantry	30
Staff Sgt. F. Moore, R.E.	29
Lieut. Col. Allen, 119th Infantry	28
300 YARDS.	
Captain J. D'Oyly	32
Staff Sgt. J. Bloor, A.S.C.	31
Lieut. Belgrave, R.W.K.	31
Spr. Wildcombe, R.E.	30
Staff Sgt. G. Bush, R.E.	30

THE PHILIPPINES.

SUGGESTED DIRECT COMMERCIAL LINE.

Washington, February 14. In the hearings before the Senate Committee on the Philippines today on the tariff bill, Secretary Taft said he personally favoured a direct commercial steamship line between San Francisco and the islands. Such a line, he believed, would increase the Philippine export trade of this country, in that it would encourage a Filipino merchant to come here for much of the merchandise he now purchases in other markets.

Senator Hale in his interrogations of the Secretary revealed the fact that our export trade with the islands was less than \$5,000,000 in 1904, while during the same period the Philippines bought from other countries approximately \$30,000,000 of merchandise.

Senator Hale wanted to know why this condition existed, and why the island trade with the United States was not more. He said one country in Maine received that much money from its export of potatoes.

Secretary Taft explained that the trade was on the increase, but that Filipinos, like every other people, bought their goods where they could get them most conveniently. He said that if we would encourage them to come to our markets, as would result if the Payne tariff bill became a law, we would most likely obtain a more profitable trade with them.

To-morrow a delegation of beet sugar growers will appear before the committee. On Friday Secretary Taft will conclude his testimony. The bill will probably come out next week. The present indications point to it being amended extensively. — *Chronicle*.

BRITAIN RUSHING TO BANKRUPTCY.

A sensational warning is sounded by a writer in the *Quarterly Review* on the subject of the growing cost of Government, Imperial and Local. The cost of our Navy and Army during the last ten years has increased ninety per cent.; and in the Army at least there has been no adequate return for the money. Money is spent on the services beyond the Budget and supplementary estimates, without the sanction of the Treasury. The evil of supplementary estimates needs statement. "Local expenditure now exceeds national." A generation ago it was less than half. Our credit has fallen. Consols, which stood at 114 in 1896, have dropped to 89. All over the country palatial asylums, hospitals, and workhouses are to be found, built at the cost of the rates. And yet the money returns show a steady increase since 1873. The broad facts as to local rates may be summarised as follows: Over all England and Wales—where the circumstances and rules differ from those in Scotland and Ireland—the average rate in the pound in 1875 was 3s. 4d.; it is now 5s. 7d. The amount per head of the population is 3s. 6d. against 16s. 2d. in 1875. In the area comprised within Greater London, the average has risen in ten years from 4s. to 6s. 2d. in the pound. The present levy ranges from 5s. 2d. at Stratford to 12s. at Poplar, West Ham, and Edmonton, with the certainty of increase if the present lack of employment continues to prevail in such poor and congested districts. The rates levied in various provincial towns range from 4s. 6d. in the pound in Lancaster, to 10s. 2d. in Wolverhampton. Since the county and borough councils assumed the supervision of education, "the tendency has been to increase the cost of the rates, owing to the multiplication of officials and the teachers' demands for increased salaries. Strictly speaking, the poor rate is a misnomer, for only a little more than one-third of the amount thus collected is applied to the actual relief of the poor. The Local Government Board is largely responsible for the growth of local expenditure. Few persons are aware of the far-reaching and miscellaneous powers which have been granted to or assumed by this shadowy Board. It is important, but it cost £227,889 last year. Nominally, it comprises certain high officers of State, but they never meet, and they have never one. The Board consists of the permanent officials, worthy and able men, undoubtedly, but possessed of excessive and dangerous powers, not only executive, but at a large extent legislative also. We are not living within our income, but on our capital. There has been during the past five years an average increase of £13,000,000 annually in our combined national and local expenditure, compared with the average of the preceding five years, which, it must be remembered, were considered by economists to be dangerously extravagant as contrasted with earlier periods. The aggregate outlay during the last of the years was £1,440,535,128 against £902,609,158 in the previous ten years, and £780,000,000 in the like period preceding. Of course the first of the above sums includes part of the £210,000,000 disbursed in the South African war; but even so, the increase is sufficiently alarming. The main cause of the large and rapid increase, next to the enormous outlay upon the Army and Navy, is an exaggerated notion of the functions of Government. State socialism is a very real force, and not only the self-appointed leaders of the ignorant multitude, but certain academic and philanthropic persons whose sentiment is to render their logic, and who dream of social conditions unrealisable while human nature exists. The writer declares that the remedies are: The exercise of a rigid economy in the great spending departments of the public service like the Army and Navy; the restoration to the House of Commons of full financial control; an arrest of the growth of the expenditure on local purposes (repayment of which should be spread over not more than thirty years, or one generation); the vast outlay upon experiment and structural works, the rapid growth of officialdom, and the craze for municipal trading. There is no heroic method of dealing with the complex difficulties; but it may be urged that the same common sense and business rules should be applied to national and local expenditure that are considered to be imperative in ordinary life.

THE WRECK OF THE "VALENCIA."

CURIOUS LOG STORY.

For the first time since the *Valencia* investigation has been in progress testimony introduced which tended to show that causes other than the elements were responsible for Captain Johnson's overrunning his course and wrecking the steamer, which caused the loss of so many lives. The evidence came out when Frank F. Bunker was replying to questions asked him by United States District Attorney Fry regarding anything out of the ordinary he had noticed while watching the men take soundings on the night of the tragedy.

Bunker testified that as he watched the men hauling in the log it became tangled with the log line and that several minutes elapsed before the log line could be heaved overboard. He said that in his opinion the ship was then kept by one of the officers, who stood by with a watch in his hand. When the log had finally been cast over the side, Bunker says the officer called out to the quartermaster, or whoever it was standing near, to "mark down two miles." This is the distance supposed to have been traversed while the men were untangling the lines of the log and lead.

Bunker also testified that when the log line was thrown over it was still snarled and tangled. He said he did not know whether this affected the registering of the vessel's progress or not, but that the circumstances struck him as peculiar. He says he also saw one of the sailors haul in the log, take a cap or something off it, pour oil on it, and then he saw the log line and the cap. Bunker added that the sailor, who had apparently forgotten to replace the cap, again hauled in the log and placed it in proper shape.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:— On the 19th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen over S.E. Japan, and risen over N. China.

Pressure continues in defect over China and lowest in N. China.

Gradients remain gentle and light variable winds are indicated in the Fomosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea, accompanied by foggy weather along the coast.

Forecast:—S.E. or variable winds, light, cloudy, foggy.

THE COLOMBIAN CATASTROPHE.

The following particulars about the destructive tidal waves reported in our telegrams six weeks ago have arrived by mail from Guayaquil (Ecuador). The first shock of the earthquake which caused so much damage and loss of life in the province of Esmeraldas was felt at 10 o'clock on January 31st, the disturbance continuing at short intervals, until February 6th. The inhabitants, panic-stricken, abandoned their homes and families and are still living in the open air, fearing a repetition of the shocks.

In the neighbourhood of Port Limon four small islands disappeared. These islands were inhabited by fishermen who escaped in small boats, in which they were at sea for three days, until the water became sufficiently calm to enable them to reach the mainland.

The city of Esmeraldas was nearly inundated by a tidal wave which entered the port, flooding the principal streets. All the inhabitants ran for the mountains in the neighbourhood.

All the towns in the provinces of Esmeraldas and Manabí were greatly damaged. Most of the inhabitants are homeless.

At the Colombian towns of Mosquera, San Juan and Demingoritz more than 300 persons perished. At Esmeraldas City several houses collapsed, including the Government House. The village of Pinguapi, near the Colombian frontier, was inundated by a tidal wave and many inhabitants were drowned. Ninety bodies were washed ashore at Tumaco. At Rio Verde several houses collapsed. During eight days twenty-five shocks were felt in Esmeraldas.

The Colombian village of Guayaquil was also inundated by a tidal wave and 200 persons were drowned. The eruption of the Colombian volcano of Cumbal caused the earthquake.

WESTERN AMERICANS AND CHINESE.

Washington, February 15.—Members of the California delegation expressed the opinion to-day that there is not the slightest danger that the Foster Chinese exclusion bill will be favoured by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, or that the bill will be seriously pressed. They believe that the bill will be made, however, to amend the Chinese exclusion laws in accordance with the recommendations to be made by Secretary McRae, and they are inclined to believe these amendments should be agreed to, if on the lines at present suggested. Only a few brief amendments are in contemplation, and these do not strike at the exclusion of coolies in any manner. They are intended merely to facilitate the satisfactory administration of the law.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day heard Charles Denby, chief clerk of the State Department, on the Foster bill. Denby lived many years in China. Representatives Kahn, Needham, McKinlay and Hayes were present and cross-examined Denby, bringing out much valuable matter in behalf of the exclusion policy.

Denby said the present trouble in China may be traced to three causes—first, the boycott against American goods in retaliation for the rigorous exclusion of coolies and alleged ill-treatment of the privileged classes; second, a revolutionary movement against the Manchurian dynasty, and third, the propagation of a policy of "China for the Chinese." Denby impressed upon the committee that Americans were hated more than other foreigners by the Chinese, but he said it would be folly to repeal or weaken the exclusion laws on that account. He declared that at least 25,000,000 Chinese in the empire of China earn on an average \$1 per month, with which they support their families. His own hostler received \$6 a month, which supported a large family. It would be a crime against American labour to permit these hordes to enter the United States.

Denby expressed the opinion that the absolute repeal of the exclusion laws would not stop the troubles in China. He believed, however, that the exclusion laws should be so modified as to facilitate the entrance of Chinese students, many of whom are now going to Belgium. These students return to China and exert an influence in building up trade with the countries where they have been educated; and the United States ought to educate them. Denby said he believed the laws themselves should be modified, instead of relying upon regulations changed by the Bureau of Immigration. — *Chronicle*.

BURMESE RAILWAYS.

Railway construction is proceeding with much activity in Burma just now and one of the most important works of this kind now in hand is the Pegu-Marthan line whose terminus will be on the bank of the Salween river opposite to the north end of Moahm. This line is to be to the north and end at the latter place also talk of a railway from the latter place to Yaw, but whether that scheme will materialise must be doubtful for a good while to come. An Indian paper on this remarks:—

The provinces of Tenasserim is now receiving some attention in the matter of railways, and there seems every reason to hope that in the near future Moahm will become an important railway centre. Besides the connection with Pegu which is rapidly approaching completion several other schemes are in the air, two of which deserve attention because they may prove to be the beginning of very important undertakings. In the first place a reconnaissance survey is now being conducted towards the Siamese frontier which if favourably may lead in the future to connection with the Siamese railway system. The second is the survey of a line to Yaw which, if constructed, will be the first step towards connection with the lines in the Straits Settlements. But obviously these schemes can only be realised in the distant future.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. str. *Aradilla* left Singapore for this port on the 17th inst., at noon, with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 21st inst., about 7 p.m.

The O. & C. str. *Doric* will sail from Yokohama on the 20th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 21st inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Princess Alice*, which left here on Wednesday, the 14th inst., arrived at Singapore on Sunday, the 18th inst., at noon.

The str. *Nedra* left Singapore on Sunday, the 18th inst., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 22nd inst.

The C.N. str. *Chingta*, from Australian ports, left Manila on the 18th inst., a.m., and is due here to-morrow, at daylight.

The Barber, Line str. *Saint Eglert* sailed from New York for China and Japan on the 14th inst.

The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s str. *Lynn* sailed from Kobe on the 18th inst.

KODAKS AT HOME PRICE.

No. 3 FOLDING POCKET KODAK (43-12-64.) \$38.00

" 4 CARTRIDGE " (25-15-0-7) \$60.00

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[35]

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12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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JAPAN'S HAND IN THE CHINESE TROUBLES.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* says:—W. V. Carmichael, who for the past eleven years has been a pilot in the harbour of Shanghai and who has spent the greater part of his life since 1872 in and about China, in speaking of the conditions in China at the present time, states that Americans and foreigners there are "sitting on the edge of a precipice." Mr. Carmichael has but recently returned from the Orient and speaks from a thorough knowledge of Chinese and Japanese conditions.

"The entire trouble is due to Japanese influence and to the influence of half-baked Chinese students from Japan returning to their own country with the ambition to elevate China in a year to the place which it has taken Japan fifty years to attain. The foremost of the Japanese movement to save China for the Chinese, or rather, for the Japanese, is Dr. Sun Yat Sen, a political refugee from Canton. Dr. Sen was compelled to leave China with a price on his head because of his operations against the Manchurian dynasty. He is living in Tokyo under the protection of the Japanese Government. There he is constantly at work on Chinese students who come to Japan for their education. Under his teaching they are sent back home first with the zeal of 'China for the Chinese.'

"Japan is working, cunningly but surely, for the commercial domination of China. Japanese officers and policemen in uniform go about Daiky, Mukden and Newchwang, tearing down placards and posters advertising American and foreign goods, and openly advise, urge and even command the people to have nothing to do with Western goods, but to use Japanese goods for all needs not supplied by their own country. Japanese Shinto and Buddhist priests lead Manchuria in the wake of the Japanese armies, urging the people to reject all other religions but the religions of Japan. Thousands of them are there now, advising the people to look to Japan for their spiritual guidance.

"Chinese cannot understand conciliation. The withdrawal of the American armies and the failure to collect the indemnity have been absolutely misunderstood. They have interpreted it as a sign of cowardice. In their estimation conciliation means want of power and the Japanese influence feed this idea in the Chinese.

"Another source of great harm is the missionary system in China. There are, of course, notable exceptions, but the great body of the missionaries are men about as much qualified for their positions as second-rate cobblers. They are there, many of them looking to their own welfare, rather than to that of the Chinese, own welfare. I have known one missionary, I rented a house from one missionary, and paid him the equivalent of \$65 gold per month; and I knew of five other houses that that missionary owned in his own name. He had been in China for sixteen years. I have been there drawing four times his pay for a longer term than that and have only managed to purchase one house."

FORTUNATE LAND SPECULATION.

We recently published some information about the death of the multi-millionaire, Marshall Field. An American paper gives the following account of "how he made his money": Mr. Field made a great deal of money out of his department store, but not a fortune of \$100,000,000 or more. Many years ago his sagacious mind began to reflect upon the fact of wealth which the political economist calls "earned increment." It so happens that the really desirable parts of the earth's surface are limited in area, and as population grows the demand for them increases. The narrow island of Manhattan, for example, is advantageously situated for commercial purposes, and a large number of human beings may be observed here, carrying on various industries and trades, for the consequences become so valuable that they are now sold not by the acre or even by the rod, but at so much a front foot, in certain instances even at so much an inch. The men that own these parcels of land do not themselves, as individuals, create its value, they only take it. Quite honestly, to be sure, they take it, because the community, which collectively creates it, in its wisdom permits any smart man with a test for speculation to appropriate it.

To the alert mind of Marshall Field occurred an idea, growing like a banyan tree on Manhattan Island, appeared as a source of private revenue not to be despised. Ten or twelve years ago he began picking up a few good things on Fifth Avenue. Little by little he acquired adjoining parcels, until he controlled a frontage of 164 feet on Third Street, and a yet larger scale, he bought in his own town. Of the \$20,000,000 worth of Chicago property on which he paid taxes, \$30,000,000 was in real estate. In addition to these investments Mr. Field had real estate holdings in various other States, and he owned large blocks of stocks and bonds in corporations holding valuable franchises conferred by the public.

BABY'S AWFUL ITCHING ECZEMA

Sores and Scales All Over Face and Body—Could Not Tell What She Looked Like—Unable to Sleep—Grew Worse Under Doctors.

CURED BY CUTICURA IN ONE MONTH

A grateful mother, in the following letter, tells of another of those marvellous cures by Cuticura: "When my baby was four months old her skin broke out with a humour. I took her to a doctor, who said it was eczema. He gave me medicine to give her, but she kept getting worse all the time. Her little face and body were so covered with sores and large scales you could not tell what she looked like. No child ever had a worse case. Her face was being eaten away, and even her finger nails were falling off. She itched so she could not sleep, and for many weary nights we could get no rest. At last we got Cuticura Soap and Ointment, first bathing her in warm water with the Soap, and then spreading on the Ointment with soft cloths. I saw a change in a week. The sores began to heal, and she could sleep at night, and in one month she had not one sore on her face or body. Any mother having children with eczema or humours will find a friend in Cuticura Soap and Ointment. (signed) Mrs. Mary Sanders, 759 Spring St., Camden, N. J., Aug. 14, 1904."

INSTANT RELIEF

For Baby and Rest for Tired, and Worn-out Mothers

The foregoing statement justifies the oft-repeated assertion that Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford instant relief, and permit sleep for baby and rest for tired mothers, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure in the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin, and scalp humours of infancy and age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Dealers: London, 22, Chancery Lane; Paris, 1, rue de la Paix; Australia, 11, Market St., Sydney; Boston, 11, State St.; New York, 11, Broadway; San Francisco, 11, Montgomery St.

CHEAP SALE.

WE beg to inform the Public that we are REMOVING from No. 3, Arsenal Street to No. 36, ELGIN ROAD, Kowloon, from the 1st April, and that we are offering our STOCK OF SILKS AND CURIOS at almost cost price for the removal.

O. KEEMATRAI & Co.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1906. [644]

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Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [19]

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TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES, DRESS SKIRTS, BLOUSES, HOUSE LENGTHS, DRESS MATERIALS, CHELONS, FANCY DRESSING COMBS, etc.

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P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

ON FRIDAY, the 16th instant, a BLACK and WHITE POINTER DOG about five months old—Anyone returning the same to E. M. HAZELAND will be rewarded.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1906. 675

WANTED.

SITUATION as TYPIST by a Young Man, who has had several years' experience in Law, Office and Consular Service. First-class references.

Apply to—Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1906. 676

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FURNISHED ROOM (with or without Board) in private family near the Ferry, Kowloon, Tsimshui.

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Hongkong, 20th March, 1906. 678

DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DINNER will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, at 8 o'clock p.m., on SATURDAY, the 7th April, 1906. Members wishing to be present and Devonians wishing to join the Society are requested to communicate with.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Hon. Secretary.

Care of Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1906. 679

THE EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

REFERRING to the Notice of 20th December last, Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that from the 1st April next charges for Telegrams will (subject to revision after three months) be collected at the rate of FORTY CENTS to equal ONE FRANK.

A. B. SKOTOWE, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1906. 681

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

REFERRING to the Notice of 20th December, 1902, and subsequent Notices, Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that, from 1st April next, the currency equivalent of the Franc will be subject to revision after three months, be fixed at 80.40, at which rate the charges for all Telegrams will be collected from the said date.

OLAF NIELSEN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1906. 681

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADER REPORT is now ready and contains:

- Epitome of the Week's News.
- Leading Articles.
- The Succession to the Dragon Throne.
- Japan and British Army Reform.
- New Trade Centres in China.
- French and German Relations.
- China and the Powers.
- The Changing British Temperament.
- The Flood of Fiction.
- Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.
- The Taipo Murders.
- Naval Gymkhana.
- Arrival of Admiral Moa.
- Consent at Hongkong Theatre.
- Wedding at Hongkong.
- The A.D.C.
- Fire at Hongkong Cement Works.
- Correspondence.
- Naval News.
- Supreme Court.
- Police Court.
- Canton.
- Company Reports.
- China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.
- Philippine Co., Ltd.
- The National Bank of China.
- Shanghai Dividend.
- Company Meetings.
- China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.
- Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd.
- China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.
- Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
- Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.
- The Nanchang Massacre.
- A Shanghai Question.
- Smuggling Arms into China.
- A Big Jewel Robbery at Shanghai.
- Deaths at Shanghai.
- Christian Literature for China.
- The Trade of Formosa.
- Registration of Partnerships.
- The Late King of Denmark.
- New Japanese Navy.
- The Defence of the North Eastern Frontier.
- A Desperate Fight in the Philippines.
- Landslip at Quarry Bay.
- Bishop Welton in Hongkong.
- America and Chinese Immigrants.
- Appointments.
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Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

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Subscription: \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage 82.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1906.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN."

Captain A. J. Robson, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1906. 682

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON

THE Company's Steamship

"ZAIDA."

Captain A. M. Rait, will be despatched as above on SUNDAY, the 25th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1906. 671

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, EMDEN, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SENEGAMBIA."

Captain Pater, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the warehouse and/or extra hazardous Goods of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Mar. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Mar., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hamburg-Amerika Office.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1906. 672

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH DRAWING of Sixty-Fire DEBENTURES of the Hongkong Club, \$100 each, was held in the Hongkong Club House, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., when the following DEBENTURES were DRAWN FOR REDEMPTION:

7	357	888	1,304	1,705
14	269	905	1,306	1,712
20	407	940	1,315	1,731
121	500	945	1,435	1,739
151	513	946	1,449	1,753
173	629	1,015	1,476	1,816
216	614	1,079	1,577	1,832
216	733	1,082	1,624	1,916
219	744	1,105	1,633	1,947
226	769	1,139	1,634	1,952
231	807	1,190	1,635	1,953
279	821	1,200	1,691	1,967
280	828	1,273	1,938	1,990

and will be payable at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on SATURDAY, the 31st day of March, 1906, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order, C. H. GRACE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1906. 666

WANTED.

FOR PRINTING OFFICE in Singapore, GOOD MACHINE MEN.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1906. 656

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE of Five or Six Rooms at Peak for six months from middle of April or beginning May.

Reply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1906. 630

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:

On THURSDAY, 22nd March—From High West in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing on conclusion of practice from Pinewood (about 3.30 p.m.) and finishing at 5 p.m.

On MONDAY, 26th March—From Boa Vista on to Mount Collinson and Tylan Bay, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 10 a.m. and finishing at 1 p.m.

If the weather is unfavourable on either of the above dates, practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

L. BARNES-LAWRENCE, Captain, R.N., Harbour Master, &c.

15th March, 1906. 659

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Consignees and others interested that unless payment of freight and charges on the under-noted cargo is made to the undersigned on or before NOON, on the 23rd March, 1906, the cargo will be sold by Public Auction to defray freight and expenses incurred in landing and storing into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where it now lies.

Ex "OANFA" arrived from Victoria, B.C., 5th July, 1905, 1,752 pieces Lumber marked W. Y. T. Co.

Ex "TELEMACHUS" arrived from Victoria, B.C., 23rd July, 1905, 2,793 pieces Lumber marked W. Y. T. Co.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

O.B.S. Co., Ltd. and C.M.S.N. Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 9th March, 1906. 688

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy, to Sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY (TUESDAY), THURSDAY, SATURDAY AND TUESDAY, the 20th, 22nd, 24th and 27th March, 1906, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. sharp respectively at their SALES ROOMS, No. 5, Des Voeux Road (corner of Ice House St.), A FINE COLLECTION OF OLD PEKIN CURIOS.

Comprising:—KANGHI AND YUNG CHING VASES, BOWLS, WALL PLATES, TEA CUPS, SNUFF BOTTLES, JADESTONE EAR-RINGS, AND ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., &c.

Also A Quantity of BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, And One IRON SAFE by VERSTALL Paris. Catalogues will be issued. Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1906. 647

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Receiver, SUPREME COURT, to Sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 21st March, 1906, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 4, Seymour Road, THE GOODS AND CHATELAINS OF CHAU TUNG SANG.

Comprising:—THE WHOLE OF HIS VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD MARBLE-TOP HAUSTAND with GLASS, CUT-GLASS MIRRORS, MOROCCO-COVERED DINING ROOM SUITE, TEAKWOOD OVERMANIFOLDS with GLASS, BOOKCASES, WHATNOTS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLES, CHEST-OF-DRAWERS, MARBLE-TOP TABLES, TEA TABLES, DOUBLES and SINGLE IRON BED-STEADS with WIRE MATTRESSES, &c., &c., &c.

Also A Large Quantity of CHINESE BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, And On FRIDAY, the 23rd March, 1906, at 2.30 p.m., at "GLENESMID," THE GOODS AND CHATELAINS OF CHAU TUNG SANG.

Comprising:—BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY, BRASS WORK OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, Comprising:—BARREL FLUSH and ESPAGNOLETTE BOLTS, BASEMENT SLAYS, CABIN HOOKS, HINGES and BOLTS, KIM and MORTISE LOCKS, FINGER PLATES and ELECTRIC BELL PUSHES, and GALVANIZED IRON WORK, Comprising:—BOLTS, HINGES and BUTTS, SPECIALLY SELECTED STOVES and TILES and HEARTHS, and SPECIALLY SELECTED LEADED LIGHTS.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1906. 668

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On THURSDAY, the 22nd March, 1906, at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, No. 2, Zetland Street, Consignments of GERMAN BEER, BUTTER, BRANDY, INDIAN RUBBER SHOES.

Also CHOICE DUTCH & GERMAN CIGARS, and Sundry Articles.

Terms—As usual.

F. KIENE, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1906. 669

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY, the 22nd, 23rd and 24th March, 1906, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street, A LARGE QUANTITY OF SILVER, IVORY, LACQUER AND SANDALWOOD WARE.

Comprising:—SILVER TEA SETS, VASES, CUPS, PHOTO FRAMES, HAND MIRRORS, UMBRELLA HANDLES, COCKTAIL SHAKERS, &c., &c., &c.

IVORY BACK-D BRUSHES, TRINKET and JEWEL BOXES, PHOTO FRAMES, FAN, CHESSMEN, HAND MIRRORS, &c., &c.

LACQUER TEA AND CIGAR BOXES, CHESSBOARDS, HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, FANS, &c., &c., &c.

SANDALWOOD JEWEL and TRINKET BOXES, CHESSBOARDS, PHOTO FRAMES, FANS, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.

Also A Quantity of SILK EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE COVERS and CUSHION COVERS, GRASS CLOTH TABLE COVERS, TRAY CLOTHS and DOYLIES, &c.

And A Quantity of CANTON BLACKWOOD PHOTO FRAMES.

Terms—As Customary.

On View from Wednesday, the 21st March, 1906.

Geo. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1906. 648

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1906, at 12 NOON, at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises, the following, EX AS "OANFA,"

W. Y. T. Co., 1,752 Pieces ROUGH LUMBER, And EX AS "TELEMACHUS,"

W. Y. T. Co., 2,793 Pieces ROUGH LUMBER.

Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1906. 599

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), the 21st March, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 21st March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. 513

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, (Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong), on SATURDAY, the 24th day of MARCH, 1906, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 7th March, 1906, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$2,000,000 by the creation and issue of 50,000 NEW SHARES of \$10 Each fully paid up to be offered at par and if accepted to be allotted to the persons constituting the Shareholders of the Company according to the Company's register of Shareholders on the First day of July, 1906, in the proportion of One New Share for every Old Share in the Company held by the respective Shareholders thereof, the amount payable on each of such New Shares to be paid on the 31st day of July, 1906, and that failing such allotment as aforesaid the said New Shares be disposed of by the General Managers in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association."

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1906. 585

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1906, at 12 o'clock NOON, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1905, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 24th March, both days inclusive.

J. WHEELEY, General Manager.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1906. 595

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents on SATURDAY, the 31st March, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 31st March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1906. 637

CAMPBELL MOORE AND CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 29, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 31st March, 1906, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 31st March, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. A. A. SOUZA, Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1906. 645

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED, will be held at the Bank premises, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts and Auditors thereon, to elect Auditors and transact the other Ordinary Business of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and Register of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st day of March to 14th April, 1906, both days inclusive.

By Order, G. C. MOXON, Managing Director.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1906. 638

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

MR. J. LAURENCE COTTER, having RESIGNED, ceased to be in our employ from this day.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Hongkong, 16th March, 1906. 661

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

MR. J. LAURENCE COTTER, having RESIGNED, ceased to be Secretary of the above Company from this date.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1906. 662

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD HANCOCK is authorised to sign the name of our Firm for Procurement.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co., Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. 592

TO LET

HOTEL MANSIONS.

ROOMS TO LET on the 4th Floor, Unfurnished, as Offices or Chambers.

Apply to—THE SECRETARY, Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. 583

TO LET.

TWO LARGE OFFICES on the First Floor of No. 34, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Post Office. Possession on or after the 10th December, 1905.

Apply to—WONG CHEE SANG, Care of Yee Sang Fat & Co. Hongkong, 30th November, 1905. 107

TO LET.

"HAYTOR"—The Peak. Immediate possession.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 19th March, 1906. 665

TO LET.

HOUSES in AUSTIN AVENUE, Kowloon. Rental \$50 per month and Taxes. "STOLZENFELS" PEAK. Bungalow and Tennis Court. From 1st May next. One ROOM in HOTEL MANSIONS, with use of Bathroom. Can be let furnished if desired.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Hongkong, 20th February, 1906. 390

TO LET—IN KOWLOON.

NO. 5, LYEMOON VILLAS. A Four-Roomed House with joint use of Tennis Court. Possession from 1st April next. Rent \$100 per month, including taxes.

Apply to—"LYEMOON," Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 12th March, 1906. 615

TO LET.

NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables entrances in both Kennedy and MacDonnell Roads.

For full particulars, apply to—Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor. Hongkong, 17th February, 1906. 582

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE in Kowloon, containing Five Rooms, 3 Bathrooms. Use of Tennis Court. For 6 or 7 months from 15th May.

Apply—"C. V." Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 16th March, 1906. 643

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 2, HUMPHREYS AVENUE, Kowloon. With immediate possession.

Apply to—HIP ON INSURANCE CO., LTD., 42, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 22nd February, 1906. 470

HOUSE TO LET.

RESIDENCE No. 6, MORRISON HILL, 6 Rooms, Hot and Cold Water, Gas, Garden and Tennis Court.

Apply—W. G. WINTERBURN, Geo. Fenwick & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 31st February, 1906. 461

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board. Near Ferry, Kowloon. Tennis Court attached.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1906. 643

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS IN PRAYA EAST. A BUILDING at Causeway Bay, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd. A

FOR SALE

TO BE SOLD AT MACAO.
VILLA BRANCA.

THE RESIDENCE of the late Physician and Naturalist, Mr. GOMES DA SILVA, with all its surroundings, delightfully situated on the Southern Slope of S. Jacinto Mountain and facing the South-west. Buyers may apply to His Lordship the JUDGE of MACAO, AND ALSO MINERALOGICAL, BOTANICAL, and ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS of the same Physician and Naturalist.

Macao, 15th March, 1906. 058

FOR SALE.

AT THE PEAK.

AN ELEVEN-ROOMED HOUSE, with Dressing, Drying and Bathrooms; distant thirteen minutes by chair from the Tram; fitted with superior baths and with hot and cold water; large Kitchen; Laundry and Servants' Quarters. Can be used as one dwelling or divided into two.

For Particulars and Terms, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1906. 571

NOTICE.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD., Engineers &c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine Lots Nos. 31 and 36; approximate area 43,000 square feet.

For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1905. 1135

HONGKONG

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
The only office in China having European taught workmen. Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO.,
Iron, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers. Pig Iron and Foundry. Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
35 & 37, Hing Loong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market). Telephone No. 515.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMBY, JAPANESE ARTIST.
Bromide and Cyanogen Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 5A, Queen's Road Central.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS.

KWONG SANG & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Sundry Merchants, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers, Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants.
57 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central.

WHEN YOU NEED A TONIC.

Thousands of British medical men approve and use Hall's Cocoa Wine for the treatment and cure of anæmia, impoverished blood, bodily weakness, and many nervous ailments. That is why a million bottles of Hall's Cocoa Wine are sold yearly. It is a good reason for you to depend upon Hall's Cocoa Wine when you feel the need of a reliable restorative tonic. You will find it gives a lasting vigour because it nourishes and revitalizes the whole system—because it oxidizes and thrills nerves and tissues into health. And best of all, the strength it gives is a lasting strength—the strength of rich new blood and steady nerves.

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULING
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.
Sole Agents.
851

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS.
Established 1719.
CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS.
Ship only the Finest Quality
Extra Dry (Green Seal).
LAURE, WIGMORE & CO
Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. 122

AUTOMATIC MAUSER
PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.63 m.m.
With CH. WEBER for 10 CARTRIDGE
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. 45

PURE FRESH WATER.
THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER-BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.
Call Flag W.
J. W. KEW,
Manager,
Hotel Messieurs, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1905. 621

CARTRIDGES.
IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.
GLEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMERITE
and KYNOC'S SEVENTY
CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE
and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, No. 10 to 55SG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 25th November, 1902. 2349

MISS ROOSEVELT'S WEDDING.

The following gossip is from the San Francisco Chronicle.—Washington, February 15th.—Nicholas Longworth took out the official license to-day to marry Miss Alice Roosevelt. He went personally to the office of the clerk of the District of Columbia Supreme Court for the purpose of getting the license. He was accompanied there by several friends. Mr. Longworth gave his age as 36 and that of Miss Roosevelt as 22.

President Roosevelt broke precedents that hold round the occupant of the White House to-night by attending the bachelor dinner given by his prospective son-in-law. According to custom and unwritten law in Washington, the President never accepts invitations to dine in Washington except at the residence of members of the Cabinet; but Mr. Longworth was anxious he should be present to-night, and Mr. Roosevelt obliged him. The dinner took place at the home of Mr. Longworth's mother. It was intended to have a rehearsal of the wedding ceremony at 5 o'clock at the White House this afternoon, but the plan was abandoned. Up to a late hour to-night the given Miss Roosevelt will wear for the wedding had not been delivered at the White House.

Miss Roosevelt has decided to defy superstition and have her photograph taken in her bridal gown before the wedding. A woman photographer has been told she may take the pictures. Fifty presents for Miss Roosevelt arrived to-day, making about 500 in all to date. The gift of the Kaiser to Miss Roosevelt was shown to a few callers at the German Embassy to-day. It is a bracelet with Roman gold and set with diamonds and sapphires. The French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, has been commissioned with the delivery of several valuable gifts to the bride. These come from people in Paris. Among them are a jewelled clock from Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin, a lace fan from an unnamed French diplomat, formerly connected with the French Embassy in Washington. The Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand have sent Miss Roosevelt on their own accounts a fan of large ostrich feathers.

The gift of the Empress of China is a splendidly carved dowry chest. The Austrian Emperor has sent a diamond and pearl pendant. The King of Italy has sent a mosaic table. The Emperor of Japan has sent a chest containing a silver punch bowl and specimens of embroidery—typical of the artistic work for which his country is noted.

It was learned at the Russian Embassy to-day that no gift will come either from the Russian Emperor or the Czarina. No reason is assigned.

Two members of the Ohio delegation in Congress declined to join their colleagues in the purchase of the silver loving cup which the delegation will present to the bride and groom. These two members are strong adherents of the temperance cause and hold it would be unbecomingly in them to be parties to the presentation of an article from which intoxicating beverages would presumably be drunk.

The last social function prior to the wedding in which the prospective bride and groom will take part will be the dinner in their honour at the Alibi Club to-morrow evening. The host will be Major Charles Mc. Awley of the Marine Corps, one of the White House aides. Afterwards there will be a reception at the home of Senator Keam of New Jersey, a relative of the bridegroom, in honour of Mr. Longworth and Miss Roosevelt.

It was said to-day at the New Willard and Arlington hotels that the bookings of rooms for out-of-town people who have been invited to attend the Longworth-Roosevelt nuptials would be the largest in the history of either house, except upon occasions of great public ceremonial, such as the inauguration of a President.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, who was the last President's daughter to be married in the White House, will be one of the notable guests at the Roosevelt-Longworth wedding. Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, daughter of the late President Benjamin Harrison, is also one of the specially invited guests.

The public would be astonished if it knew of the desperate efforts that have been made, and are still being made, by well-known persons to secure invitations to the wedding. White House officials have been astounded to observe the lengths to which men and women have gone in unsuccessful endeavours to bag and almost bribe influential ones into issuing them cards.

Two Ponca Indians who came from Oklahoma to present to Representative Nicholas Longworth a buffalo skin vest, were much disappointed at not finding Mr. Longworth in the House when they visited the Capitol this afternoon. The Indians were especially painted and dressed in beaded buckskin clothing in anticipation of an elaborate presentation ceremony. Their gift for the President's prospective son-in-law is made from the hide of a young buffalo, which is more highly prized by the Indians than any other trophy of the hunt.

The Ponca Indian delegation called on President Roosevelt this afternoon to pay their respects to the "Great White Father." Incidentally Eagle Horse, the chief of the band of Poncas, presented to the President their gift for his future son-in-law. The chief said that he made a present to the groom and not to the bride, because the bride already had received many presents, and they felt the groom ought not to be neglected in this respect. President Roosevelt laughingly accepted the waistcoat on behalf of Mr. Longworth, promising that he should get it.

Secretary and Mrs. Taft's present to the bride couple was an elaborately chased table vase of American manufacture. The present of the members of the Taft party, with which Miss Roosevelt travelled to the East, was a gold necklace, the alternate links set with diamonds, with a pendant of an aquamarine of wondrous transparency, surrounded by diamonds. The aquamarine alone is said to be valued at \$1,500, aside from the setting. Accompanying this present was a card inscribed as follows: "With love and best wishes to our Alice from the members of the Taft party."

JAPANESE ART IN AMERICA.

The first art exhibition given by the Japan Society of America is now open at San Francisco.

The entire collection, every piece of which has been selected with care, has been lent by the members of the society. The authenticity of each exhibit is guaranteed by Mr. H. W. Henshaw, the president, who won many artistic honours during a long residence in Japan, and Shumada Sekko, one of the distinguished artists of that country.

The exhibition opened with a private view and a reception for the members of the Japan Society and the Art Association. The three Japanese artists Shumada Sekko, Ikka Nozaki and Bayo Hata, were present in the handsome setting of the Japanese Consulate, and the occasion with its presence, besides a number of distinguished Japanese residents. There are no Japanese prints in the collection, because they constitute a department of their own. There are two kinds of paintings exhibited, the sumi-e or "ink" pictures, and the shibubiki or water-colour pictures. There are also a number of Chinese and Japanese characters, illustrating the work of the famous writers of Japan. A handsomely illustrated and explanatory catalogue is a perfect key to the exhibition, bringing it to a point within the comprehension of Americans.

A feature was some painting by the three artists present. They spread their working cloths in a bamboo room, standing in the back of which is a wondrous screen made by Shumada Sekko for Joseph Tobia. It is of gold and on it is painted a life-sized tiger in the act of springing.

Nothing charmed the visitors more than the two gardens made in the centre of the room by the famous decorator of Japan, Aibara, who holds a dozen or more medals from the Japanese Government, and one from the Portland Exhibition. The two gardens are exact copies of famous paintings. Full-sized cherry trees are arranged in these gardens.

THE LOST BRAZILIAN BATTLESHIP.

The following particulars have appeared about the Brazilian battleship *Aquidaban*, the destruction of which on Jan. 21st was announced in our telegrams.

The *Aquidaban* was accompanying a fleet of escorts, the cruiser *Barroso*, conveying the Minister of Marine and an official party on a tour of inspection of sites for the construction of a naval yard. The number on board the *Aquidaban* was larger than the battleship's usual complement, sleeping accommodations having been provided for her. A number of naval officers, Government officials and others were on board with the inquiry. This accounts for the fact that, besides the commander of the *Aquidaban* himself, the drowned include four rear-admirals.

The cruiser *Barroso*, with the Ministers on board, left Jacarepiguá at an early hour for Rio de Janeiro with the injured. She arrived this evening.

The *Aquidaban* blew up at 10.45 p.m. Of the commission which left the New Arsenal on board the *Aquidaban* with the Minister of Marine the following were drowned: Rear-Admiral Rodrigo D'Almeida, Calheiros da Graça, and Candido Brasil, and Capt. Alvaro de Arroz, as well as two commanders, two German photographers, and a reporter. Nearly all the officers of the *Aquidaban* were killed or injured. The dead number 212 and the injured 36. Ninety-eight were saved. The Government decided that all bodies found should be carried to the capital and interred with national honours.

When the revolt of the Brazilian fleet took place in September, 1905, Admiral Custodio de Mello seized the *Aquidaban* with 11 less powerful vessels and five torpedo-boats. With this force he was able to hold his own for some months, being supported by Admiral Saldaña da Gama and many other naval officers. A curious position of affairs was presented owing to the circumstances that the rebels were not joined by the land forces, so that while the *Aquidaban* and her consorts blockaded Rio de Janeiro, the squadron was itself prevented from escaping from the bay by the forts at the mouth of the harbour.

In March, 1894, the rebellion came to an end, the leaders escaping, while the *Aquidaban* was torpedoed by the *Sampaio* and sunk in shallow water off Botafogo. Later she was refloated and renamed the *Velho de quatro de Mayo* (May 24th), and in 1897 was sent to the Yabon yard at Seattle to undergo repairs and some small changes in her armament. On her return to Brazil she was again named the *Aquidaban*. Her complement of officers and men was 388.

\$16.00
WILL BUY A CASE OF
GREGOR & CO'S
IMPERIAL HIGHLAND
WHISKY
(RED TRIANGLE).

GREGOR & CO.,
19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st FLOOR.

'Ware The Hill!
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